The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,506.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

Ex Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 58	Per Annum	Rs. 66
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The Line (and under)—

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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A Standing Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above, from Bombay via Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 20th May 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 22nd May and not FRIDAY, the 26th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Reeves, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1876, at 5 P.M.

	May.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Tuticorin	27
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Colombo	28
„ Colombo	15	„ Negapatam	29
„ Negapatam	16	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Pondicherry	17	„ Madras	31
„ Madras	18	„ Masulipatam	1
„ Masulipatam	19	„ Coconada	2
„ Coconada	20	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Vizagapatam	21	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Bimlipatam	22	„ Gopalpore	June 5
„ Gopalpore	23	„ False Point	6
„ False Point	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	8
„ Calcutta	25		
„ Kedgeree	26		

Cargo for Singapore, China can be booked by the Steamers on the Malabar coast or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which proceed thence.

Cargo for Batavia, Samarang, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Penang, Acheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Steamers taking Cargo and Passengers at Busseorah, to and from Bombay with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company up and down the Euphrates.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer or if week to the Persian Gulf ports as KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally to MOHUMMEREH, and MAHOMMERAH.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 982 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Jones, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th May 1876, at 5 P.M.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSORAH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Fao	7
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	June 1
„ Linga	30	„ Linga	3
„ Bunder Abbas	June 1	„ Muscat	5
„ Jask	4	„ Gwader	10
„ Gwader	8	„ Kurrachee	14
„ Kurrachee	9	Arrives BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee on the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, the 5th June, at 5 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 987 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Pearce, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th May 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebundar, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 982 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Jones, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th May 1876, at 5 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£16	£4	Without food.
Suez	29	20	6	
Port Said	32	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	54	36	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	56	36	14	
Marseilles	62	38	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUNAVIA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-other accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to the Company's Agents.

For information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 5, Hammam Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
KASHGAR	M. J. Baker	2821	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	3039	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1885	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. P. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIAN	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, (2,593 Tons and 400 N.H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 1st May 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's; well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, SEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2977	424	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2229	550	13th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	466	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE favourite Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, Commander Robert Hewetson, will sail for Liverpool, calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said and Gibraltar on the 17th instant positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1876. Agents.

MARSEILLES, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,200 Tons, J. Bacon, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ MARSEILLES	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Capt. Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP ASTRONOMER, CAPTAIN EDGAR, FROM CALCUTTA.

THE above ship has ARRIVED from CALCUTTA and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and PAY the FREIGHT DUE and to send their BOATS alongside at once, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at their risk and expense by the ship.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents ship Astronomer.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counterisignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Branksome Hall.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The Distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, every care will be taken, &c., &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Bosello, will sail as above on MONDAY, the 15th May, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,

Benefit of

MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS.

When will be produced a New and Original Local Comedietta, written especially for this occasion by a Bombay Gentleman,

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

To be followed by the Grand London Burlesque,

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three ..... „ 10
Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. (equivalent to RUPEES FORTY per SHARE) DECLARED at the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID to Shareholders on and after the 23rd of May 1876 on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EARLY MONDAY MORNING TRAIN SERVICE FROM NERAL FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, and on MONDAY, the 22nd, and MONDAY, the 29th instant, a SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Neral at 6-45 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

Ordinary SINGLE and RETURN and the COUPON TICKETS will be available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th May 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE CABIN PASSENGERS can be accommodated in a Steamer leaving for LIVERPOOL within a week. FARE, Rs. 350. Apply to "B," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, furnished, "Dalkeith Cottage," Panchgunny Monthly Rs. 25 or 20 for three months. Apply to Mrs. WILSON, Panchgunny, or "F.," care *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address T., *Bombay Gazette*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Prior Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufactures ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price—Rs. 8 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate....	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal..	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
D. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	33 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do à pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREM NET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GHISLEM'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	...	18 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATE U LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18 0	10 0
P UI LAC „	16 0	9 0
ST. EST PHE „	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand).	19 0	10 8
S UTERN'S „	16 0	9 0
CHATEUX D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN „	20 0	10 8
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunseberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8
STILL MOSELLE.		
ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...
RHENISE	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESSHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 3	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth).	30 0	...
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	...
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	...
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
„ RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	...
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	...
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	...
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	...
Do do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do do *** Stars	27 0	...
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	...
Do. ** two Stars	29 8	...
Do. *** three Stars	31 8	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Pints	13 0	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three „	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	25 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S reco mmended	35 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large Flasktes	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands).	20 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Perood Pile)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 0	3 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	30 0	...
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACOA, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest.	40 0	22 0
MARACHINO or ZARA do do do.	40 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Plagniol's) per doz. Qts.	12 0	...
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	...
ALE AND STOUT.		
BASS' BEER, Bottled by our London Firm, recommended	6 0	...
Do do H Stone	6 0	4 ...
GUINNESS' X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	...

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COAT D. B. and TROUSER, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COAT and TROUSER	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEED and Fancy Coating, ditto ditto	„	45	to 50

TO ARRIVE,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suit, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	30
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		0 39

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, by order of the owner.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Grant Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing in measurement about 877 square yards, and assessed under No. 7, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7 and 39, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Goorboobuksuzees Gordhundass, on the west by the property of Hajee Abdoolzar Hajee Talab, on the north by the property of John Ryan, Esq., and on the south by the Grant Road.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Gayewaddy, opposite to Portuguese Church, Cavel.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises handsome carved, blackwood, hous hold, furniture, such as circular and pier table with marble tops, side board, dining room chairs, tea-poys with marble tops, easy and drawing room chairs, sets hanging cornice lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing table with marble tops, dressing glasses, cloth press, China camphor-wood chest of drawers, bats and, almira, child's table and chair, screen, blackwood, chiffonoeers with mirrors, table ornaments, flower vases, fiddle, suits, bird cages, carpets, pictures, dispense articles, meat safe, plants, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from the 12th instant.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1876.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Nesbeed, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

W

COMMERCIAL INTE

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH MAY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday showed increased depression. The sales only reached 8,000 bales, and the public telegrams quoted a decline in spot prices of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, G. F. Ginned Broach and Mid. Orleans, and ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Sawginned Dharwar. To arrive G. F. Omra March-April shipment Cape is quoted at 4⅛d., Fully Good Fair with the F. G. F. clause 4 15/16d. per lb., which indicate a decline of about ⅛d. per lb. within the past two days. Private messages continue extremely gloomy, and from what we can gather the opinion seems to be gaining ground that Continental politics are likely to cause trouble yet before a settlement is arrived at.

From New York the advices are still depressing. Mid-Uplands on the spot yesterday declined ⅛ and July shipment ⅛ cent. per lb. The receipts to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursdays Receipts	3,000	3,000	3,000
Six days' Do.	22,000	16,000	19,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,964,000	3,843,000	3,613,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue depressed and there is very little buying reported even at lower prices. The London General Produce Markets are unaltered.

French Rentes yesterday were still quoted at 105⅛. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is the same as on Saturday last.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows very little change, but such as there is is favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 47⅛ to 47⅜ per cent. The amount of the Reserve has increased by £312,500 and Bullion by £62,500, while Bills discounted are also larger by £183,500. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is quoted at 2½ to 2⅝ as against 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. last week.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still at 53d. per oz., but no shipments are advised by yesterday's Southampton steamer for this side. This, and the fact of rates coming slightly firmer from Calcutta, has rendered STERLING EXCHANGE decidedly firmer here to-day, and we quote an advance of 1/16d. per rupee all round. There has been very little done on this basis, as sellers have but few bills to offer in the present depressed state of the export trade, and these few they seem determined to hold for lower rates while there is no enquiry to speak of for Bank Bills. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	..1s. 8⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. 2 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d. "
Credits, 2 months' sight	1s. 8⅝d. "
Documents, 2 months' sight ...	1s. 8 13-16d. "

On Calcutta there is no change. For demand drafts we still quote par; 60 days' sight 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but without movement of any kind. Fours, Rs. 101⅛; Fours and-a half, Rs. 101½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¾.

THE SHARE MARKET shows a weaker tendency, and although nominally there are few quotable changes in rates, there is every appearance that the late spurt is over for a time. Bank of Bombays are quiet at a decline of ¼ per cent from the highest point. Land and Press Companies are dull and unaltered. Spinning shares tend downwards, Great Easterns being Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, and Prince of Wales Rs. 50 per share lower.

COTTON has been more depressed to-day than for some time back. Sellers have pressed sales at a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but even at this concession buyers have operated very sparingly. The receipts yesterday were 7,562 bales, making 52,492 bales for the week, against 71,452 bales last year and 61,704 bales for the corresponding week in 1874. The respective totals since 1st September are 812,190 bales this season, against 1,079,082 and 1,086,371 bales for the two preceding years.

FREIGHTS continue most depressed in every respect. By Steamer £2-2 6 has been freely offered without leading to any extent of business, and for a large line possibly £2 might be accepted. By sail the current rate for the highest class Iron ships is £1-17-6 with but a small demand at that.

PIECE GOODS may still be reported upon in the same words, dull and depressed. In the Bazaar a small business is passing at slightly easier prices but there is no demand whatever from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash value per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New..	721½
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	221½	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do.	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	116 ex d
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	480

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	50 p.c*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2.5 5
2,000	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,240
200	1,000	all	80 p.c	Bombay United	1,110
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	775
2,500	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Dharumsey Spinning..	940
1,800	1,250	all	80p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	970
4,400	1,000	all	80pc*	Great Eastern	1130
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	970
700	1,000	all	80p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,085
1,200	1,000	all	150 p.c	Jeevraj Halloo Mills	1,190
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	850
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatau Mussujee S. & W. Co.	980
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,065
...	...	600	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,085
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,135
1,000	1,000	all	60pc*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,165xd
4,000	625	all	60pc*	Oriental.....	742½
600	1,000	all	...	Prince of W. Island Spin	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	875
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soondercas Spinning ..	850
800	1,000	250	125pc	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	£12-7-6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
£20	£03-14-6	do.	Do. New 4 20 Shares.....	196
£25	£6-7-6	do.	Ditto	79
£20	£1-12-1	do.	Ditto	33
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£12	£10-7-6	do.	Do. New Shares.....	335

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,00	12,500	150	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,870
1,00	5/	all	4½pc	Bombay Gas Company	60
80	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
800	500	80	20ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. ..	210
3,150	200	100	8 p. c	Malabar Company, Ld ..	70
4,000	50	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Build'gs Co ..	37
1,000	500	all	30 pc	Treacher & Co.....	410
—	250	all	40 pc	Viagas Patent Slip	52

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 6th May, 1876:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,16 09,343	12	5
Other Deposits	61,48,348	8	10
Cash Credits	5,41,302	8	1
Post Bills	37,462	2	7
Reserve Fund	4,31,750	0	0
	Rs. 2,37,68,206	15	11

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	1,13,80,475	3	7
Govt. Reserve,—Cash			
Govt. Securities.....	35,39,841	1	0
Loans	23,10,427	6	4
Account of Credits	11,37,306	0	10
Mercantile Bills discounted	37,44,984	11	3
Dead Stock	2,26,015	12	3
Bills of Exchange.....	11,36,568	13	6
Due by other Banks.....	3,10,588	0	0
Rs.	2,37,68,206	15	11

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th May, 1876,

Open 1,378½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	93,893	0	6
Merchandize.....	4,23,657	0	0
Telegraph	674	0	0
Municipal Trains	362	0	0
Total Rs.....	5,18,586	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,378½ miles..... Total Rs..... 5,57,449 7 7

Decrease Rs..... 38,863 7 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SULINA, 1,148 tons, Captain J. Starkey, will sail to-day for Maulmain, in ballast.

THE SHIP DINAPORE, 1,047 tons, Captain F. Yexley, will sail to-day for Aberdeen, with a cargo of 27,078½ owts. linseed.

THE BRIG WILD WAVE, 278 tons, Captain H. Batchelor, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo 1,800 bales cotton.

THE S. S. SPARTON, 987 tons, Captain J. Cooper, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. VIRGINIA SCHELIZZI, 821 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Hull, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain J. L. Shiell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. Gammon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (May 9 h), with a general cargo and eighty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Fifty-three deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Assiria, Captain Boselli, sailing on the 15th May, at 10 A. M., to Genoa and Marseilles. For Genoa.—Mr. Brack, Major and Mrs Repton, Revd. Alfred Yarnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher, two children and two infants, Mr. F. Heyer, Captain Walcot, and two sisters, Mr. Patrick Sterling, Mr. J. E. Schlemer, Captain M. P. Moriarty. For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Antone and one lady friend.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
12	Puttialla (s).....	Shiell	Calcutta, Apr 19.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Goa, May 9.
	Cornwallis	Bo-iface	London, Dec 24.
	Tenedos (s)	Harris	Calcutta, Apr 22.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
12	ssia Lowjee	Sales	New York.
	Turkish Province.....	Adamson	Liverpool.
	V Schilizzi (s)	Anderson	Hull.
	Spartan (s)	Cooper	Liverpool.
	Cocanada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Dinapore, Yexley, to Aberdeen.
Ship Sulina, Starkey, to Moulmein.
Barque Will Wave, Batchelor, to Falmouth.
Barque Bergany, Wood, to Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Potomac, to Marseilles.
Steamer Brankscme Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Arabia, to K Coast & d Kurrachee.
Steamer Mula, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Maitland, to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
8	Historian (s)	Wallard	Liverpool, April 4.
	Pingonia	Loynes	Pondicherry, April 30.
	Massilia	Got	Pondicherry, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
8	D. of Lancaster (s)..	.....	.....
	Meinam (s)	.....	.....
	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	Baroda	.....	.....

MADRAS.¶

ARRIVALS.

May.		
9	Vimeira.....	Colombo, Coast.
10	Queen of the North.	

DEPARTURES

May.		
9	Witness.....	London.
	D. of Buccleuch (s).	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Living Venus—65 bales hemp and 8 bales carpets. H Pestonjee.
Britannia—500 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Prince Frederick—200 bales cotton, Heerjee Nasseer and Co: 60 bales cotton, Rasoobhoy Davabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Bhaman Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Vurjiall Luckman.
Philanthropist—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Aldergrove—75 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee; 200 bales cotton, Heerjee Nasseer and Co.
Stornoway—107 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 86 bales cotton, Morarjee Poonja; 162 bales rags and 4 cases country sago, Antoba Ewant.
Circassian—1 bale cotton, Valubdass Vurdhvundass; 300 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers.
Hogarth—250 bales cotton, Allabhoy Dewjeebhoy.
Cape Comorin—3 bales cotton, Bhurwanjee Chatoorbhooz; 200 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeevundass; 106 bales cotton, Bhaichund Joomkha; 145 bales cotton, Coovarjee Lilladhur.
Sara Morena—240 cwts bones, Rumbaldy Allyvun.
Boadicea—100 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 51 bales wool, Soondercas Lowjee; 14 bales wool, W Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Furbhoy and Co; 41 bales cotton, Soorchund Mofflall; 62 bales cotton, Govindjee Premjee; 75 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 7 bales cotton, Trimujee Nemchund; 50 bales wool, Korsee Khetsee; 60 bales sa'ir, J J de Souza.
Zampa—3 bales wool, Mot a Jaitha; 48 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadwjee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Monte Moro—17 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass; 100 bales wool, Keesowjee Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, Gooldass Toolseedass; 95 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund; 60 bales cotton, Gooldass Toolseedass.
Trinacria—2,800 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 102 bales cotton, Currimbh y Ebram; 42 bales cotton, P Gouldass; 55 bales cotton, Jairam Duyal; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co; 65 bales cotton, Luckmedass Vurdhman; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 45 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 17 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 54 bales cotton, Munsookram Poonjaram; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 62 bales hemp, Dwarkadas Gordhundass.
Lord Eslington—5 0 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Vixen—50 bales cotton, Gooljee Singanee; 51 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 300 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Branksome Hall—2,000 bags wheat, W & A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glengyle—2,013 bags coffee, James Mackintosh and Co; 14 bales hides, E Spinner and Co; 23 cases fish, Futemamed Sirabs.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cartvale, 800 packets linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Maitland—6,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trinacria s—3 pieces carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Benefactress—1 50 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Vixen—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 1,000 hides cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Bergel s—225 bales hemp, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—1 case shawls, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Timor s—13,000 bags wheat, Rolli Brothers.
Potomac s—20,850 ps kages wheat, Rolli Brothers.
Kashgar s—277 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lord Eslington s—290 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Keshore—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 43 bags coffee and 1 roll matting, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s—298 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar s—50 bags cocoanuts, Moosa Husson.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—71 packages sumach stone and 1 case cambay stone, Futtabhoy Amejibhoy; 1 box cambay stone, S N Tulatee; 40 cases sharkfins and 9 cases fishmaws, Ramdabhoy Rowjee; 2 bags colingum, Sumsoodin Abdool Cadur; 66 packages olibanum, Nugindass Funk-rohund; 30 bales twist, Vulubdass Mauchund; 38 bales cotton, Lilladhur Javerchund; 194 chests opium, S N Tulatee; 18 chests opium, Seevram Dowlutram; 254 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 74 bales cotton, Jairaj Peerbooy; 15 bales twist and 83 cwts sandalwood, C Byramjee; 13 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 2 cases cambay stone, Veerchund Custoorchund; 112 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Samermull Sobhagmull; 88 chests opium, N J Abraham; 141 chests opium, E J Abraham; 1 case cambay stone Vundravun Jumnadas; 2 boxes chundroos, S N Tulatee; 15 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—10 chests opium Ganeshdass Sobhagmull.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—27 bales twist and 1 bundle sandalwood, H Cawasjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·759
Temperature of the Air	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·2
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·64
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·4
Minimum do. do	81·0
General Direction of wind.....	WNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	194

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Rennick, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Wyndham, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, from ...
Trousdell, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal British Force, for Med Board, from Meen Meer.
Fownshead, Lieut, Bombay 6th Bde R A, on duty, from England

MAY 11.

Thorp, Lieut Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on Med Cert.
Cochrane, Lieut Col, Bombay Comd Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Wyndham, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, to England.

MAY 12.

Norton, Lieut. Bombay R A, to join, to Kirkee.
Lee, Major, Bombay R E, from leave, to Mahableshur.
Penton, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on duty, to Deesa.
McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Matheran.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 9.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr W Beaumont, Dep Supt No 5 Party, Revenue Survey, one year's furlough to Europe, under Sect 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr H R Sullivan, Actg 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, to officiate as Inam Commissioner during the absence of the Hon D Arbuthnot on leave or until further orders.

Maj A O'H Clay, 1st Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, to act as Depy Supt during the absence of Mr W Beaumont on furlough or until further orders; to take effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Maj C A Liardet, Actg 1st Asst Supt Revenue Survey, to act Depy Supt from the date of assuming charge of No 5 Party from Mr Beaumont to the date of his being relieved by Maj Clay or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Weir, Actg Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appellate Side, privilege leave for three months, from the 8th July 1876, under Sec 21 and the Note to Rule 2 of that Sec of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj John Pieton-Watson, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, South Canara, to act as Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Capt C A Porteous acting in the 1st grade.

Capt Reginald Rd-dole Jenkins, Supt of Police, 3rd grade, South Arcot, to act as Supt of Police 2nd grade, during the absence of Maj A T Ireland on leave or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj Henry John Beach to act as Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Dist Jail, Berhampore, with effect from 1st Dec 1875.

The services of Surgn Maj R E Pearse, Zillah Surgn, Salem, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept for employment in the Mily Account Dept.

Mr J D Goldingham, Dist and Sessions Judge of Nellore, assumed charge of the Court from Mr J R Daniel on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, Physician, Genl Hospital, and Principal of the Medl College, Madras, subsidiary leave under Sec 19 of the Civil Leave Code, preparatory to his availing himself of the furlough granted him by G O G No 365, of 28th April 1876.

Capt W F Wright, Actg Hindustani and Persian Translator to Govt, assumed charge of the office from Lt-Col F H Tyrrell on the afternoon of the 31st March 1876.

Mr Walter Joyes, Actg Tamil Translator to Govt, assumed charge of the office from Capt W F Wright on the forenoon of the 1st April 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Revd the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev A C Taylor, M A, Chaplain of Vepery, privilege leave for three months from or after the 1st inst, under Sec 19, Supplement B, to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Robert Darling to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Cochin, vice Capt Graves, deceased.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr, Actg Govt Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic, assumed charge of the office from Lt-Col afternoon of the 31st March 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj H L Prendergast, R E, is posted to the North Arcot Dist as Dist Engr, to join on relief from the command of the Sappers and Miners, and on his services being replaced at the disposal of the P W Dept. To join at the public expense.

This cancels the posting of Maj P Montesorrie, R E, notified in the "Fort St George Gazette," of the 4th April 1876, page 535.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Maj R E Pearse, Zillah Surgn, Salem, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following promotion is made in the Ordnance Dept:—

Offr Sub-Conductor James Spence to be Sub-Conductor from the 1st Jan 1876, vice Sprague, promoted.

The services of Maj W Anderson, of the S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col A B Marsack, S C, Comdt 2nd Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta, Bombay or Madras.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lt-Col R F Oakes, Royal (Madras) Engrs, Dist Engr, Tanjore, on furlough on private affairs for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

Capt P A Wetherall, Infantry Genl List, on furlough (medical certificate) under the Regulations of 1868, to appear before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned individual is permitted to reside and draw his pay at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension:—

No 1670. Gunner James McNamee, 5th Bde R A, Madras.

The services of Lt-Col A D Clay, S C, Wing Officer 3rd Regt N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 288, dated 17th April 1876, permitting Capt P L Gordon, Cadre 6th Regt N C, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, to embark from Bombay.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt Francis Beckford Middleton, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj, from the 4th May 1876

Lt (Bt-Capt) Pilson Shaw Mavan, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt, from the 5th May 1876.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Lt W Cooke, S C, Qr Mr 9th Regt N I, arrived at Bombay on the 4th May 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HUNTER—April 20th, James Hunter, of Hafton, Argyleshire late of the Bombay Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOND—May 8th, at Kurnool, the wife of Mr. H. M. Bond, Supervisor, D. P. W., of a daughter.

DEANE—May 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain T. Deane, B. S. C., of a daughter.

LEITCH—May 8th, at 12, Garden Reach, the wife of H. J. Leitch, of a daughter.

WILKINS—May 7th, at "Fair Oaks," Mussoorie, the wife of Captain W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ARBUTHNOT—MUNRO—May 6th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, George Ireland Arbuthnot, of Scrafgrave, to Lottie Mary Cumming, daughter of the late D. Munro, Esq., Belleville, Inverness-shire.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

THE former Resident of Hyderabad, Mr. Saunders, was one of those unfortunate men who were thrown overboard by Lord Northbrook whenever His Lordship's diplomacy failed at a point where he was expected to show some signs of strength and vigour. It was the most extraordinary feature in Lord Northbrook's administration that whenever he desired to look vigorous, some unfortunate wight of an Englishman was sure to be sacrificed. When Lord Northbrook appeared to be vigorous in Baroda, Colonel Phayre was removed; when he felt it necessary to seem vigorous in Burmese affairs, he turned round upon his own confidential agent Sir Douglas Forsyth; after the memorable discussion between Sir Salar Jung and the Resident with respect to the question whether the young Nizam should proceed to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales despite the plea set up on behalf of the boy that he was too delicate to bear the fatigues of a long journey, during which the Government of India was worsted, Lord Northbrook wished to assert his power before the eyes of the world in Hyderabad affairs, and poor Mr. Saunders, His Lordship's own mouthpiece, was dismissed; and again, when affairs in Khelat could no longer be allowed to slide along in a quiet haphazard way, Lord Northbrook once more determined to put on the appearance of a stern and vigorous administrator, and forthwith Colonel Loch was summarily removed from the Superintendentship of the Sind Frontier. It must be confessed that this is not a very creditable style of manufacturing a character for decision and vigour, and we hope, for the credit of Englishmen in India, that Lord Lytton will not in this respect copy the policy of his predecessor. It is a peculiar fact, however, that many of the victims sacrificed to Lord Northbrook's Moloch of Vigour in his Tophet of Indian policy subsequently fared very well by getting tolerably good appointments. Colonel Loch is one of these fortunate gentlemen, his appointment to the Hyderabad Contingent being considered one of the prizes of the Bombay services. We are now glad to be able to state that Mr. Saunders is another. After his removal from Hyderabad, he went to England full of a bitterness which was natural under the circumstances. Like Colonel Phayre, another discarded Political Agent, he prepared a petition setting forth his grievances, and presented it to Lord Salisbury. And like Colonel Phayre's petition, Mr. Saunders was unsuccessful. In both cases, probably, the Secretary of State was determined, for the sake of appearances, to uphold the authority of the Viceroy. Mr. Saunders, however, has after all been rewarded more substantially than his friends thought he would be. Next week he sails from England for India to take up the political charge of Mysore, one of the best appointments in Southern India, and the one which was held by Sir Richard Meade before he was sent to look after Baroda. It is said that Mr. Saunders is to be still further recompensed, for that the powers that be which have knocked him down will probably pick him up again on the Queen's Birthday with a "K.C.S.I." But as matters stand, Mr. Saunders may consider himself fortunate in escaping so comfortably from the results of Lord Northbrook's peculiar policy of Vigour.

WHEN the Spaniards conquered an empire in the New World they took the precaution of shutting out the lawyers. The old chronicler Herrera describes how anxious the Home Government of those days were for the welfare of their new subjects. And he tells us that among other benevolent measures they prohibited "attorneys and men learned in the law from setting foot in the country, on the ground that "experience had shown they would be sure by "their evil practices to disturb the peace of the "community." We propose to-day returning to the subject of the Amended Code of Civil Procedure; and have quoted the above authority by way of introduction to certain suggestions regarding the position which in our opinion the law should assign to the vakeel or pleader in this country. We propose to examine the principles upon which our system as regards judicial advocacy is at present based, and to enquire what there was of wisdom and what of unwisdom in the resolution of the old Spanish administrators to exclude absolutely from their foreign possessions all independent legal practitioners.

No doubt opinions differ to a certain extent with regard to the duties of an advocate. Some who, like Felix Graham, take a high view of these duties, hold that no one is justified in upholding a cause unless himself fully convinced that it is a just one. Others again, like Mr. Chaffanbrass, consider that the duty of the advocate is to his client only. Avoiding both extremes we shall for present purposes quote a legal authority who seems to express the popular idea when he declares that "a counsel is a mouthpiece not a "judge, and that it is merely his function to "place his client's case before the bench in the "manner in which the client himself would have "stated it had he possessed the requisite orato-"rical ability and legal knowledge." Accepting this view of his position and functions, we proceed to enquire how far as regards India the system is a good one, which deputes to an independent advocate the whole responsibility of collecting the evidence and of placing the facts and arguments before the judge? For the sake of convenience we may resolve this enquiry into two questions. First—Is our present system based on sound general principles? and second—Is it well suited to the special conditions of the people of India? With regard to the first point no great research is necessary in order to recognize wherein the system of independent advocacy is faulty as regards principle. For it is evident that in several important respects the private interest of the advocate is at variance with the interests of public justice. In the first place the prosperity of the profession depends upon the abundance of litigation; whereas there is nothing more grievous to the public than the multiplication of suits: amplifying an old legal maxim we may say, *Reipublicæ et non causidicis interest ut sit finis litium*. And further, it is the interest of the advocate that his client should gain his cause; not that justice should be done. Now, when we consider what an important part in the administration of justice is assigned to the advocate, it becomes at once apparent how dangerous a disturbing influence is introduced if for him interest and duty are placed in antagonism. The judge holds the balances. But it is for the pleader on each side to drop into his client's scale the metal which gives weight to his cause. And the system is a bad one which makes it the interest of the pleader to mislead the judge, and benefit his client by slipping into the scale base metal whether of evidence or argument. We now come to the second question noted above. And, in deciding on the practical question of suitability, we must not allow ourselves to be blinded by any success which the system of independent advocacy may have achieved in England. In our own history the bar as an independent profession has rendered valuable services to the cause both of political freedom and judicial purity. But we must remember that the traditions of England are not the traditions of India; and that the etiquette and unwritten social laws which control the profession in England and go far to neutralize the mischievous tendencies of the system have little or no restraining force with regard to the great bulk of the vakeels and pleaders who practise throughout the Mofussil. In order to come to a fair decision we must put aside preconceived ideas and try to see things as they really are; we must ascertain what are the most notable defects in our administration of justice in India; and then consider whether a system of independent advocacy tends to remove or to aggravate the difficulties with which we have to contend. As regards the weak point in our administration the popular voice is singularly clear and unanimous. The complaint is that in this country the poor and ignorant are already too much in the power of the rich and crafty; and that the action of our courts, instead of mitigating this evil aggravates it, making the weak weaker and the strong stronger. No one denies the general good intention of Government. On the contrary, with one voice the people of India gratefully acknowledge the boon of independent courts, having power to do equal and fearless justice between man and man. But we are blamed because our procedure is so costly, so intricate, and so dilatory that instead of protecting the poor it renders his condition still more deplorable. Our court machinery becomes thus a trap for the unwary. In these mechanical days the sword of justice is represented by a circular saw, revolving with irresistible force. And the indictment against us is that we leave this dire machine unfenced, and put forth no hand to save the victim whom his oppressor stretches upon the block even unto the dividing of the bones and the marrow. Such being the weak point in our administration, it appears clear that the effect of independent advocacy must be all in the wrong direction. For the poor man has not the means to pay fees for good legal advice; while Dives retains the best vakeels and enforces his claim with "the requisite oratorical ability and legal knowledge." To sum up, therefore, we would reply to the two questions above proposed; (1), that the system of independent advocacy is not based on sound general principles, because in several important respects the interest of the advocate is antagonistic to the interests of public justice; and (2), that the system is practically unsuited to the special conditions of India, for it tends to make stronger those who are already too strong, and weaker those who are already too defenceless.

Such being the mischief, we now come to enquire what is the remedy. Happily it is one of the simplest kind. For if the disturbing influence be removed the irregularity will cease. Under the present system the advocate owns no responsibility as to the justice of his cause. He is bound to make his client's quarrel his own, and to do valiant battle on his behalf. Such a system

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH MAY.

Four troops of the 18th Bengal Cavalry left Allahabad on the 7th instant and crossed the Ganges a short distance, and camped owing to outbreak of cholera. The 34th Native Infantry leaves to-day on the same account to encamp across the Ganges, and leaves sufficient men for duty.

Cholera is reported to be prevalent in the Gonda Pergunnah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OUR NATIVE ARMY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

During a debate on affairs in Khokand, Sir Henry Havelock declared that our Native Army in India was in a rotten condition and officered entirely on false principal; to which Lord George Hamilton rejoined that our Native Army was never in a more efficient state than at present.

Sir Henry Havelock asked this evening for production of a copy of the despatches from the Viceroy upon which his opinion was based.

Lord George Hamilton replied that the reports recently received, containing the opinions of Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier of Magdala and other authorities on military matters, were being considered and would shortly be submitted to the House. No changes of an organic character were proposed but only the best means for increasing the efficiency of the Native Army.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE REJECTED.

Mr. W. H. James' motion of the 4th instant, that the proclamation was inadequate to prevent the use of the Imperial title in Her Majesty's dominions other than India, was discussed this evening. After an animated debate in which Sir William Harcourt and the Marquis of Hartington supported Mr. James,—the Prime Minister and Mr. Gathorne Hardy opposing, Mr. James' motion for a vote of censure against Government was rejected by 334 votes against 226.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RETURN.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

The reception accorded to the Prince of Wales on his return from India was of the heartiest description. His Royal Highness drove from the railway station straight to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen awaited his arrival. In the evening there was a grand gala at the Opera.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 12TH MAY.

OBITUARY.—Vice-President M. Ricard.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12TH MAY.

The Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Nidim Pachs, has been dismissed from his post as President of the Council of Ministers.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed very dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3/4d.

Piece Goods—The Manchester Market has been dull.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85½
4½ do. do. 86
5½ do. do. 89
Exchange on India..... 1s. 8¾d.
Discount on 6 m. st. Indian Bills... 2¼ to 2⅛d.
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 ..... 105½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£12,562,500....Inc. £312,500
Bills Discounted ....£18 000 000....Inc. £183 500
Bullion .....£26,312,500....Dec. £62,500
Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 47⅛
Bar Silver..... 53½.
Arrival—Nor.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON, who was formerly Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Government of India, and is now in England, has been summoned to give evidence before the Fugitive Slaves Committee. It will be remembered that the notorious Slave Circulars issued by Mr. Disraeli's Government were said to owe their origin to representations made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State respecting the difficulties experienced by English officers in dealing with fugitive slaves in Eastern waters.

A HYDERABAD correspondent says that letters from Salar Jung have been received, and that His Excellency and party are loud in their complaints about the Rubattino steamer that conveyed them home. They say she was dirty, and there was nothing to eat but prunes, sardines, and cheese. We are afraid that the great man of Hyderabad must have been very sea sick and unhappy when he wrote; because, as a rule, the Rubattino Company's steamers are highly spoken of by passengers.

THE charge of despatching spurious brandy from Bombay, in bottles with labels on them of well known English dealers, came on for hearing yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, under the form of a breach of the Customs Act; Mr. Manockjee Bomanjee was charged with having made a false declaration in a Customs document in respect of 50 cases of brandy. The hearing of the case was postponed to Thursday next, in order that the Public Prosecutor, who is now absent from Bombay, may be present to conduct the case.

THE Mahomedan who is charged with forging tickets for passages by a steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company and the Armenian who assisted him in disposing of them, have both been committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, but released on bail of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000. The investigation of this fraudulent attempt has occupied several days in the Chief Magistrate's Court.

THE latest joke about Brigham Young is that he is lying sick, "only just well enough to sit up in bed, and be married now and then."

WEDNESDAY last was the hottest day of the season in Madras, the thermometer having ranged all day, in a punkahed room, between 92° and 93° Fahr. The heat in Bombay is now becoming almost equally oppressive.

THERE were 6,469 bales of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending 6th May. This quantity brings the total for the season up to 218,017 bales, which is 81,558 bales less than up to the same period last year, and is less than any year since 1871-72, when the total was 178,763.

QUARANTINE has been established between Murree and Kashmir by the civil authorities at Murree in order to prevent cholera getting to the sanatarium. Dr. DeRenzy has gone up to Murree to advise on this matter. We were under the impression that quarantine, except at sea ports, was now generally given up as being utterly impracticable.

TEMPERANCE seems to be rapidly increasing in [illegible] of the Bombay [illegible] Colonial Secretary to the Government of that island. In 1858, he was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Lytton's father, and since then has held various posts connected with the Colonial Office. In 1871, he was acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Penang and Province Wellesley.

WRITING on the subject of Holkar's conduct at Indore during the mutiny, the *Englishman* concludes an article as follows:—"The question of Holkar's conduct and Colonel Durand's judgment thereon is a more difficult one. But for such doubt of Holkar's loyalty as Colonel Durand displayed, whether in his actions, or in his communications to the Supreme Government, he had grounds more than sufficient for his own justification, if not sufficient for the Maharaja's condemnation."

SOME irregularities of a very serious nature are said to have occurred lately in the 24th Regimen at Palamcottah, which are under investigation, and which are likely to lead to most serious results—involving loss of appointments, if not courts-martial. The matter is much canvassed in military circles everywhere, we are told by the *Madras Times*, but authentic particulars are not easily got, and we await further information before we pubish what we have heard.

RUPEES 1,526 have been subscribed at Sealkote for the Lahore Badshahi Masjid. This splendid monument of the time and the avarice of Aurangzeb (who brought the slabs of which it is constructed from elsewhere) will now rise, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, from its defilement by the Sikhs through the combined liberality of Christian lovers of art and Muhammadans of both the Shiah and Suni sects, who, at Lahore, have the sense to co-operate in all public matters.

THE *Tofah-i-Kashmeer* (the Kashmeeri newspaper published at Srinagar) of the 29th ultimo, reports fifty-five arrivals of Europeans at Srinagar, out of whom thirty were still in Srinagar and the remainder out shooting in the interior. Mr. Hyde, the representative of Mr. G. Holme, the Chairman of the Derby Chamber of Commerce and the head of the firm of George Holme of Bradford, Manchester, and Derby, has passed through Srinagar on his way to Ladakh. Mr. Hyde is examining the country with a view to developing a direct trade, through agencies of the firm between Manchester and the frontier.

IT is asserted, but with what truth we do not venture to say, the Calcutta *Statesman* remarks, that it has come to Sir George Campbell's knowledge that a disingenuous attempt has been made by the Government of India to saddle him with the responsibility of Lord Northbrook's and Sir Richard Temple's measures for the relief of the famine. The attempt has induced Sir George, it is said, to draw up a statement showing the nature of his proposals for the relief of the people. The main feature of the document, which was to be laid before Parliament, is that his estimates involved an expenditure of less than three millions sterling, and that his last efforts in India were devoted to combating the extravagant demands of Sir Richard Temple. In it Sir George Campbell will also, it is said, show that, had his plans been acted upon, the greater part of the expenditure would have been recoverable, so that the net cost of the relief operations would not have exceeded one million sterling.

THE *Englishman* makes the following remarks on the admission of Sir B. Frere into aristocratic precincts:—"Sir H. E. B. Frere, Bart., has at length obtained admission within the pale of the hereditary aristocracy of England, thereby adding one more to the roll of notable and illustrious men who owe to India the training and opportunity which has enabled them to join, and recruit the intellectual energies of, the privileged class at home. But it would appear that Sir Bartle Frere is not yet ready to retire from the field of action, and leave the battle and the chance of further prizes to younger men. We hear that it is not improbable that he may again look for an Indian appointment. The Viceroyalty must now be considered quite beyond his reach. Though it be true that everything comes to him who waits, it is too much for a hard-worked administrator of sixty-one to wait five years for a post the duties of which, if but half performed, would crush a strong man of forty. But twelve months, and those spent partly in the necessary recruitment after an anxious, if not arduous, Indian tour, are not so very long for an industrious sexagenarian. In this character it is that, as we understand, Sir Bartle Frere is willing to wait for the reversion of the Bombay Governorship until about this time next year, when, in due course, Sir Philip Wodehouse must vacate Parell, and forego those delights of Bella Vista at Mahableshwar, which His Excellency is just now enjoying. Many things may happen, either in India or in London, during the coming year, which may affect the tentative arrangement we have here spoken of; but such, we believe, is the present arrangement."

THE Madras Municipality have acted in the following remarkable manner, under a clause of their Municipal Act which allows a tax to be levied on professions. We read in the Madras papers that Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, appeared at the Town Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. R. P. Campbell and Mr. Srinavasa Row, in answer to a summons charging him, under Section 62 of the Madras Municipal Act, with having exercised his profession as Adjutant-General in Fort St. George, within the town of Madras, for two months of the year 1875, without having registered his name at the Municipal Office and taken out a license. Mr. P. Ramasawmy Chetty, the Assessor of the Municipality, represented the Municipality, and conducted the prosecution, and Mr. George Branson appeared for the defendant. After the claim had been formally made some further discussion followed when Mr. Branson then said that the framers of the Municipal Act had never contemplated that a gentleman in the position of the defendant should be taxed. The schedule class II, under which the defendant was placed was very particular in mentioning the persons to be taxed. The class did certainly include persons drawing salaries between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000, but it was, Mr. Branson said, never meant that any military man was to be included, for, if it were so, military men would be specially mentioned just as merchants, &c. Mr. Campbell informed Mr. Branson that the Magistrates of the Court had set up to the High Court for its opinion the case of Lieutenant Stokoe, of the 13th Regiment, M. N. I, who had objected to pay tax on the ground that he was a military man. The Judges of the High Court held that, while Lieutenant Stokoe held office within the town of Madras, he was liable to the payment of tax. Mr. Branson then, on behalf of his client, admitted that his client held office in the Fort, and that his salary was between 1,500 and 3,000 Rupees. The Court convicted the defendant, and directed him to pay a penalty of Rs. 125 with eight annas costs.

THE *Englishman*:—Some remarks which fell from the Chief Justice of Bengal the other day, when we happened accidentally to be present in Court, seem to us to deserve notice. His Lordship, in the course of argument in a case before him, had occasion to observe that, "as long as the present law of Special Appeal existed, the High Court might see rank injustice done, but still it could not, and would not, interfere." The words between inverted commas were, if we remember rightly, precisely those uttered by his Lordship. As laymen, we do not know the infinite shades of difference between the various kinds of appeals which come up to the High Court, but we have been informed that special appeals are allowed only on the following grounds—namely, "on the ground of the decision being contrary to law, or to some usage having the force of law, or for a defect in law or in the construction of the case, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and on no other ground." A long course of decisions has supplemented the meagreness of the words just quoted; and the High Court has hitherto been in the habit of interfering, and of exercising its powers, in all cases where it found that the interests of justice required that it should interfere. The Chief Justice's remarks seem to indicate that the greater part of these decisions are illegal, or, at least, contrary to the provisions of the law. If that be so, we cannot help feeling convinced that we are fast approaching evil days. Already the powers of the High Court had been curtailed to such an extent as to leave it only the shadow of what its prototype was in the olden times. At a time when the importance of India to England, politically and economically, is becoming more and more recognized, is it too much to expect from Government that it should not allow its Courts of Justice to become, in the eyes of the people, mere shams? If there is anything by which we hope to secure, if not the affection, at least the interest of the people in the British Empire, it is the administration of impartial justice. To allow the people of India to suppose (and that is sure to be the result of the Chief Justice's remarks) that the High Court is a sham, would result most assuredly in the downfall of one of the chief props of our rule in this country. It would be better to do away with this absurd technicality of the law, or re-establish the old provincial Courts, proposed with some modifications by Sir Richard Temple, then allow the Natives of India to think that our Courts are so fettered by a technical procedure as to be unable to prevent injustice being done by their own decrees, even when the injustice is admitted and its consequences are certain.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGPORE, 9TH MAY.

THE heat at Nagpore just now is very intense, the thermometer varying from 100° to 108° in the shade. The military authorities have amply provided the barracks and hospitals with all manner of cooling appliances, so that if the soldiers would but be prudent and keep within doors during the day, they cannot by any possibility incur the risk of getting sun stroke or apoplexy, which, in the majority of instances, prove so fatal.

Mr. Hawthorn, the recently appointed schoolmaster of the Bishop's School, Nagpore, arrived by passenger train from Benares a few nights ago, and will assume charge of his duties in a day or two. Mr. and Mrs. Kitson, the late schoolmaster and mistress, left this for Australia a little more than a week ago. Their departure was much regretted and as a token of the high appreciation of their services during the last eight years in Nagpore, several members of the community, having subscribed a certain sum, presented them with testimonials in the shape of a watch and chain to Mr. Kitson and a locket to Mrs. Kitson.

A most important case was decided the other day by the Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Hector Mackenzie. The case was one of dispute about land assessment which houseowners have for years past been compelled to pay at the rate of Rs. 7½ per acre per annum. Several houseowners objected to pay when called on to do so on the ground that at the time the plots of land were granted to each individual no other condition was made than that a *certain class* of house should be erected on each plot so granted. Such being the case and the revenue officers finding their, so to speak, self constituted laws set at defiance, they resorted to coercive measures and compelled these refractory individuals to pay up, which the latter did under protest, and filed a suit against Government about 2 years ago, which from time to time was stirred up but not until a few days ago decided.

The decision was made in favour of the houseowners, and it is supposed that Government will have to refund about twenty thousand rupees, which they have from time to time collected from houseowners of the Central Provinces. The various arguments on both sides are at present not come-at-able by me, but should I, as I hope shortly to be in a position to furnish you with the details of this most interesting case, I shall not fail to communicate the same to you.

The wholesale murderer has been brought back to Nagpore and is now in close confinement.

JUBBULPORE, 10TH MAY.

WITH every advancing week the weather is becoming increasingly oppressive, and the heat has not been tempered this year by the welcome showers which generally about this time relieve the atmosphere. European life just now in Jubbulpore is a mere lanquid existence—the very early hours of the morning and late hours at night being the few out of the twenty-four wherein active life is perceptible, the remainder is all sleep, punkas and *kuskus* tattees, qualified by mild cigars and an occassional B. and A.! (Brandy and Appolonaris). The great heat is fast beginning to exhaust the public wells and tanks, and the people are already much distressed for want of good water. The best and sweetest of the wells are well nigh drained out;—around these, at very early morning, may be seen crowds of *bhistees* and water-women all eagerly drawing up the precious element which the springs have grudgingly given out overnight and by break of day the few feet of water thus collected disappears and the wells are deserted till the evening when a foot or two more of water has again accumulated. The immediate attention of the Municipal authorities should be directed to the failing water supply of this city and a liberal grant made for the purpose of thoroughly clearing out these wells and rejuvenating the springs by deeper sinkings. The G. I. P. Railway Company have seized time by the forelock and have commenced sinking a magnificent well as it is expected that even the large supply of water at present in the company's wells will prove inadequate to the demands of the season.

The cruel manner in which beasts of burden and draught are treated by the natives, is often very painful to witness, augmented as their miseries are by the enervating heat. There is no law apparently in the mofussil against cruelty to animals, and it is a too common sight to meet with bullocks and tattoos starved, weary and diseased, laden with burdens too heavy to be borne, their backs bent like bows, step by step painfully traversing the burning sands, while not unfrequently on the top of such a load may be seen squatted a fat-beetle-mouthed Hindoo, superadding the weight of his oily carcase to the already heavy load. These wretched animals often fall down, exhausted in the road, but commiseration is a word unknown in the native vocabulary, and the exhausted animal is beaten, forced on his legs, reloaded and made to resume his miserable journey! Such sights are of common occurrence, but it produces not the slightest interference on the part of the police or any one else for the purpose of checking the crying inhumanity.

Since Saturday last the Mahomedans of Jubbulpore and other adjacent places have been making their annual pilgrimage to *Punaghur* (a town some six miles distant) to the shrine of *Peer Ghasee Meeah*, a Mahomedan celebrity of great sanctity; this saintly character, the legend relates, lived a life of peculiar asceticism and sanctity, and died at Ajmere where a mausoleum has been raised to his memory. This is said to have occurred some twenty years ago, since when his ardent disciples and admirers have published far and wide the virtues and deads of the holy man. While zealous *faqueers* in taking the history to far lands carried away each a brick from the tomb at Ajmere, and these bricks, being looked upon as sacred relics, formed in many places the sacred embryo of another shrine which arose in honour of the Ajmere saint and soon formed in various parts of India local "Paric-le-Monials" to which all orthodox Mahomedans periodically resort to pay their vows and present their devout offerings. It is remarkable that the public dancing girls also attend the shrine and perform there a voluntary *nautch* once a year, which would lead an outsider to suppose that the worthy *Meeah*, with all his asceticism, had a *penchant* for terpsichorean pleasures. Owing to the large number of persons at these annual gatherings, the festival possesses all the ingredients of a fair, and traders buy and sell to some considerable extent, but the *faqueers*, sly rascals, are the important personages who at this season reap a large harvest of money, sweetmeats and cloths from the fanatical followers of the Prophet.

Some improvements are being effected in the Sudder Bazaar and cantonments by the widening and shaping of the public thoroughfares. These alterations were much needed, improving as they do both the sanitary and esthetic character of the locality. To effect this has necessitated the dismantlement of a large number of houses in the bazaar, for which loss, I am told, not the slightest compensation has been made by the authorities, though a number of the suffering houseowners have, I am informed, represented their grievance at the arbitrary manner in which they have been treated.

The Railway Co-operative Associations are, I am sorry to say, getting into disrepute as they do not, it is complained, fulfil the promises held out at their organisation. Selling as they do their goods often at prices higher than the local shops, the goods are said to be often worse in quality than those obtained from native traders. It would seem that a desire for unusual profits stultifies the objects which such societies should have kept in view; and unless the present system of working undergoes a speedy reformation, the collapse of the "Co-operatives" is inevitable. When properly conducted these societies are a safeguard against corrupt traders, but as at present worked they are a sort of imposition on their supporters.

The station is keeping remarkably healthy at this time of the year; with the exception of some fever and coughs, we are free from sickness, and we are thankful none of the plagues with which other stations in the G. P. have been afflicted have put in an appearance at Jubbulpore.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which is not so advised as a medicine but is used only on the recommendation of experience, nor anything that can injure in the slightest degree. It relieves pain and gives [illegible] Farrington, Holborn Hill, London. Sold by all

BOMBAY.

NO MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 20th N. I. will not play to-day at the Victoria Gardens.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Robert Lemice, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails to Calcutta and for the several coast stations below Karwar per S. I. S. N. Co.'s contract steamers will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday, commencing from the 18th instant.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Harry Bapoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FORT THEATRE.—The Star Company have this week been playing an amusing piece entitled "Brown among the Brahmins." Mr. Comerford was very amusing as Brown, and the young ladies looked pretty and interesting in their bright dresses as native—Parsee and Bhattia—women.

MATHERAN.—We hear from Matheran that that delightful little station is much cooler now. It is quite full, mostly with people from Bombay who send their families there because they are able to join them each week from Saturday till Monday. Matheran is so full that unless there is a good downpour of rain it is feared that the water supply will not hold out to the end of the season. This would be a great calamity.—*Deccan Herald.*

MAHABLESHWUR.—From Mahableshwur we hear that the weather was cloudy and cool, and very pleasant. It was hoped that there would be no return of hot winds, but that the sea breezes would become stronger and stronger until the setting in of the monsoon. There have been several large picnics to Sydney Point, to Elphinstone Point and Arthur seat. The lovely moonlight favours evening picnics and really they are the most interesting, as the day is much too long a time to spend cramped up in one of the little bungalows that have been erected at some of the points.—*Id.*

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT Grant Road Theatre is to be opened for the benefit of Miss Minnie Williams who is the popular favourite, having won that honourable position at the little theatre in the Fort. Numbers will certainly go to Grant Road to-night to show their estimate of the clever, bright young actress. She will act in a new and original local comedietta, which a Bombay gentleman has written, entitled "A Day at Khandalla." There will be much interest felt in witnessing this ebullition of local talent, to be followed by a favourite London burlesque; in short, the attractions at Grant Road Theatre to-night are many and great. The part of King Henry VIII. in the burlesque of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" will be taken by Sir William Don, Bart.

A BREACH OF THE CUSTOMS' ACT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Manockjee Bomanjee appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. T. Jervis, the Superintendent of the Customs' Preventive Service, under section 216 of the Customs Act 6 of 1863, with having made a false declaration in a Custom House document in respect of fifty cases of brandy intended to be exported to Calcutta.

Mr Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the defence; the complainant in person.

At the opening of the case, Mr. Jervis applied to His Worship for a postponement to Thursday next, as it was desired that the Public Prosecutor should conduct this case, as he is not at present in Bombay, and it is necessary that he should be communicated with regarding the matter.

Mr. Payne—I think, your Worship, that the parties concerned had ample time to communicate with Mr. Hearn if it was necessary, but I find that the gentlemen of the Excise Department have illegally detained fifty cases of brandy, the property of my client, and I should like to known on what authority or under what section of the Customs Act they are permitted to do so; probably on seeing me appear for the defence they prefer a postponement.

The Magistrate—Perhaps, Mr. Payne, you do not object to a postponement.

Mr. Payne—I am instructed to object to the postponement, as the fifty cases of brandy are detained by the opposite parties, who have no right to do so.

Mr. Jervis—I am prepared to go on with the case, your Worship, if it is necessary, but I must apply for an adjournment as it is an important matter.

The Magistrate—I will postpone the hearing of the case.

Accordingly the case was postponed for hearing to Thursday, the 18th instant.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, this case was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, in which a Mahomedan, named Syud Ally, and an Armenian, named Hambersoon Aratoon, *alias* Ascension Aratoon, stand charged with using a forged document as a genuine document knowing the same to be a forged document, in respect of a passage ticket per steamship Pachamba, of the B. I. S. N. Company, that had sailed from Bombay on the 28th April last.

Mr. Rimington (of Messrs Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared for the prosecution; the defendants were not represented by counsel.

There was no further evidence adduced for the prosecution.

His Worship therefore committed the prisoner, Syud Ally, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The usual warning was administered to him and he was asked whether he had anything to state before this Court.

The prisoner said he reserved his defence, and applied to his Worship that he might be allowed to be released on bail. This request was acceded to by the Magistrate on the prisoner finding substantial bail, himself in Rs. 4,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.

The other prisoner, Hambersoon Aratoon, *alias* Ascension Aratoon, on being warned by the Magistrate, before committing him for trial at the High Court, was asked whether he had anything to say when the prisoner made a rambling statement to the effect that he received the ticket in question from a friend of his who is an Italian, named Nicoli, who desired him to get a purchaser for the same; prisoner did so for the sum of Rs. 139, out of which he received Rs. 10 for his trouble.

At the close of this statement the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

At the conclusion of the above case the same prisoner, Hambersoon Aratoon, was further charged, before the same Magistrate, with escaping from legal custody on the 30th April last. The circumstances of this case are briefly these. It appears the prisoner was located in one of the lock-ups at the Girgaum Police Court chowkey, when on the day in question the lock of the lock-up was found picked open minus the prisoner. Subsequently prisoner was arrested in the native quarter by police constable No. 623, from which policeman the prisoner reattempted to escape from his legal custody by using violence.

The prisoner in his defence said that he found the lock of the chowkey open and consequently left the place, but he pleaded guilty for so doing without permission.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 4.

I BEG to submit the usual Progress Report for the month of April.

The Dredger Teredo left London for Bombay on the 20th April.

The main dam is nearly finished.

The timbering of trenches is in progress for a length of 2,395 feet of which 1,615 feet is completed down to foundation level (54·00 on datum).

Masonry is in progress for a length of 1,438 feet of wall, at various levels up to 79·00 on datum, which is the first offset. The superstructure will be built during the monsoon.

The contractors are laying in reserves of stone, lime, and sand, so as to carry on the work during the monsoon. Three hundred tons of granite for the entrances were put on board the Zerbino at Cardiff on the 5th April, having been sent there for shipment from Penryn.

The mortar-making machinery has been somewhat increased, and there are now at the North Mills on Malet Bunder four pumice mills, three 5½ feet pans, one 7 feet pan, and two 8 feet pans; a kiln has been made for drying the pumice, and 3 baths for washing the sand. The erection of the South Mills on Mazjid Bunder has been commenced.

The North Channel Beacon is up to Mean Water Level.

The number of people employed within the Dock fencing on the 29th ultimo was 3,265. The average number, including those at quarries, limekilns, and working barges, during the month, was as follows, viz.:—

Men	3,232	
Women	305	
Boys	102	3,639
Bargee	8	
Carts	812	

THOMAS ORMISTON, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 1st May, 1876.

POONA CROSS-COUNTRY STAKES.

TALLY HO STAKES.

Captain Hogg's.....br w g.....Wenlock.
" " .....br w g....Placid Joe.
Mr. Elliot's.....c w g....King's Own.
" " .....b w g.....Uncle John.
Mr. Anderson's .....b w m.....Betsy Jane.
Mr. Fletcher's.....b c b m.....Moll Brooke.
Captain Tyndall's.....c w g.....Tempest.
Mr. Joyner's .....c o b h.....Outcast.
Mr. Havelock's .....g a gal.....Cockatoo.
Mr. Larkin's .....b a h ..Gharib.
Captain Heyland's.....b w g.....Dotheboys.
Mr. Henry's.....b c b g....Barabhas.
Mr. Whiting's.....b c b h.....Rouge.

HOG HUNTERS' PURSE.

Captain Hogg's .....br w g.....Placid Joe.
Captain Tyndall's .....c w g.....Tempest.
Mr. Anderson's .....b w m.....Betsy Jane.
Mr. Elliot's .....c w g.....King's Owe.

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Captain Hogg's .....br a h.....Pirate.
Mr. Fletcher's .....b c b m.....Moll Brooke.
Mr. Lamb's .....g a gal.....Beekra.
Mr. McPherson's .....g a h.....Pilgrim.
Mr. Anderson's .....b a c.....Jackal.
Mr. Henry's .....b a g.....Touchwood.
Mr. Whiting's .....g a gal.....Starlight.
Mr. Havelock's .....g a gal.....Cockatoo.
Mr. Joyner's .....c o b h.....Outcast.
Major Hogg's.....g a b.....Sunbeam.

Further entries for the above races at 3 G M can be dispatched on the 1st June.

EXTRA RACE.

For all ponies 13-2 and under weight for inches, 13-2 to carry 11 stone; 1 lb. allowed for every ½ of an inch under about 1 mile over a stiff hog hunting country. Rs. 250 from the Fund.

Entrance 1st June ..... 1 G M
On day before date advertised for the races to be run ..... 2 G M

The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of raising the weights in the above race in case there is any difficulty about riders for the small ponies.

Two ladies prizes, value Rs. 100 each, presented by Captain Hogg, will be added; one to the Tally Ho Stakes, and the other to the Poona Hunt Stakes. Owners will nominate the ladies in whose interests their horses will start. The latter must, however, be residents either of Poona or of stations where owners themselves reside.

GEO. C. HOGG, Captain, Poona Horse,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND LORD NORTHBROOK.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD NORTHBROOK, AND HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord NORTHBROOK, G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, desire, on the occasion of your Lordship's retirement from the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to express to your Lordship our deep sense of gratitude for the benefits conferred on India under the liberal and enlightened commercial policy which has so pre-eminently distinguished your Lordship's Government.

On a recent occasion, we had the honour of recalling to your Lordship in person one of the early acts of your Government in repealing, in January 1873, the imperial export duty of 3 per cent. on wheat, with the view of encouraging the trade. The result of that liberal measure has been that the export of wheat from Bombay rose from 95,624 cwts. in the year preceding the removal of the duty, to 452,944 cwts. in the year succeeding it; ending 31st March 1874, to 633,681 cwts. in the year ending 31st March 1875, and to about 837,000 cwts. in the year ending 31st March 1876.

We had also the honour of receiving, on the same occasion, your Lordship's assurance that the Government of India fully appreciated the importance of the Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere; and we most earnestly hope that the extension recommended that out of the non-appropriated margin which would enable certain other railroads to be commenced in 1876-77, the Railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere should be the first to be constructed.

When the failure of the crops in Bengal, towards the close of 1873, occasioned the gravest apprehensions of general scarcity throughout that Presidency, and of famine in large parts of it, the Government of India sanctioned, with one exception, every increase which had been recommended, and every demand which had been made by the Government of Bengal. The one exception which your Lordship, in exercise of the full powers of the Government, declined to sanction, was the recommendation made with importunity, and supported by a large portion of the Press, and by multitudes both in India and in England, that the exportation of foodgrain from British Indian ports might be prohibited. At the approach of a calamity which threatened the foodsupply of a population of 60 millions, about 30,000 tons of food a day, your Lordship might well have shrunk from a responsibility which statesmen of the first rank, and with the highest sense of duty, might yet have lacked the courage and the firmness to undertake. In your celebrated minute, however, dated the 30th January 1874, in which you looked upon the question entirely with reference to the present and future food-supplies of the people, your Lordship concluded that "every restriction on the export of the staple grain common rice from Bengal, would weaken the power of the country to meet any future period of scarcity. Trade is easily diverted from one channel to another. The interference of Government with it does more harm than to destroy it. If we refuse to supply our ordinary customers at any price, we oblige them to have recourse to other markets, and it is impossible to assume that when we want them again they will return to us." Your Lordship's resolution at that moment was followed by the most successful result of the measures which the Government of India adopted to meet the distress; and we recall with pleasure the enlightened principles then enunciated, as illustrating the wisdom of the policy which has characterised your Lordship's Government, and already conferring the greatest benefits on the people of India.

To the same good policy are the people of India indebted for the action of Government in abolishing the appointment of Commissioners of Customs, and transferring all the Government of India. That Government, in its resolution dated 11th November 1874, promulgated:—"It is, no doubt, an object to maintain "a high standard in this article of produce, and to encourage it to acquire a good reputation in the English market, but it is also an object to secure and maintain a good reputation for many other articles of Indian production, such as tea, tobacco, indigo, jute, and silk. These and other articles have not, however, enjoyed the same fostering care as cotton, but are left to private enterprize, stimulated by the encouragement of the Local and Supreme Governments. There is no reason why cotton should, now that the trade has found its normal level, continue to be treated exceptionally." But while India owes the full and regular enjoyment of these liberal measures, we regret that a contrary local policy, of a mischievous and restrictive character, is adopted in this Presidency under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in dealing with cotton—our main article of export. In order to maintain an exceptional Act—the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act IX. of 1896—pronounced by the mercantile community, and the cotton trade particularly, to be unnecessary, and unsupported only by a few officers of the Bombay Government, and by the officials of the department maintained for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act, a tax of two annas per bale is imposed, which, in these days of low and falling prices, the trade can ill afford to bear. And the tax is the more burdensome because it is felt that the improvement which has taken place in the quality of Indian cotton in recent years, is due entirely to the extension of railway and telegraphic communication into the cotton districts, and to the natural operation of the laws of trade; and that any frauds attempted would be effectually reached by the general criminal law of the country. The free policy of your Lordship's administration forms a striking contrast to the narrow system of restriction which has prevailed in this Presidency in maintaining such an Act.

But we desire more especially to express to your Lordship the gratitude which we, in common with the people of India, feel for the introduction of the tariff Act of 1875, and for the benefits which have already begun to flow from that great and liberal measure. Among the interests benefitted by the reductions and remissions of taxation conceded under that Act, was the import trade in piece goods and yarn, which was relieved, by the revision of the tariff valuations for assessment of duty, to the extent of £88,000, or 11 per cent. of the entire duty previously paid. Export duties also were abolished which, in the previous year, produced a revenue of £178,000; and import duties were reduced which, in the previous year, by a happy coincidence, produced £173,000 also. In the first of these items only, that is to say, in the relief given from reduced tariff valuations, was there an immediate loss of revenue. The deficiency of revenue arising out of the remission and reduction of the export and import duties, will, on the other hand, be temporary, involving no ultimate loss; for it is certain, as all experience proves, that the present loss of revenue will in a very few years be recouped from increased agricultural production, augmenting the land-revenue and facilitating its collection, and from increased consumption of duty-paying articles imported. The beneficent effect of the measure on some of the more important articles of export and import is already apparent. The export duties were abolished on the 6th August 1875, and the following table shows the remarkable increase which has occurred in the various descriptions of seeds, exported from Bombay alone, in the seven months ending 29th February last, compared with the exports in the corresponding months of the previous year:—

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS IN THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDING 29TH FEBRUARY.

	Linseed.	Gingelly Seed.	Rape and Mustard Seed.	Other Seed.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1876	387,232	258,986	98,130	18,606
1875	349,388	198,640	11,316	11,281
Increase in the 7 months ending 29th Feb. 1876...	537,844	60,346	86,784	7,325

This great increase is, we believe, principally due to the removal of the export duties—a measure which, in its importance to India, cannot be overestimated, particularly when we remember the present low and declining prices of cotton, and the effect which the annually increasing supplies of cotton from America will probably, ere long, have in curtailing the cultivation of what has hitherto been the principal article of export from India. Thirty years ago the Hon'ble Court of Directors stigmatized the levy of duties on the export of our staples, because such duties "could not fail to restrict the demand for these articles, and to render them less able to compete with the similar products of foreign countries"; but, whether from political or financial exigency, it was reserved for your Lordship to put an end to this objectionable system.

When the general rate of import duty was reduced from 10 per cent. to 7½ per cent. in 1864, the loss was recouped in three years. In the present case, as the reduction is of one-third instead of one-fourth, a longer period may perhaps be required; but it was justly observed in the Legislative Council that the railway system had since 1874 been greatly developed, and that a greater proportionate recoupment might also be expected from every fresh reduction of duty. It will be gratifying to your Lordship to find that this expectation has already begun to be realized. In the four months ending 31st January 1876, there has been an increase in the value of metals, imported into Bombay alone, of Rs. 19,96,373, and, in sugar, of Rs. 13,05,894, compared with the imports in the corresponding months of the previous year; and the reduction of the duty will, doubtless, have the like good effect in stimulating the importation of our staple articles. We trust that these and similar manifestations of the tariff are merely preparatory to a time when India shall be freed from all Customs Duties. We do not forget, however, that the present state of the finances does not admit of such a step; and, meanwhile, the relief which your Lordship has been en

...ople. Past, present, and future p... jealous about the liberty of newspa... class of steamers; and the B. I. Com... to run the risk of seeming to wish to ... If passengers cannot find expression f... newspapers, where, we ask, are they to lodge them? Steam Ship Companies, like other folk, need "a good deal of looking after," and if passengers by the B. I. S. are to be denied the right of howling when they think themselves aggrieved, their friends and neighbours are likely to other Company unless that exhibits a manly desire to know, in order to remedy the worst that can be said against them. The British India Company have never shown any reluctance,—quite the reverse,—to having complimentary allusions to their ships published in the papers, and they will not deny that this journal has always been as ready as its neighbours to publish flattering letters from grateful passengers to Captains. They appreciate the flattering, but they seem unable to tolerate the unflattering form of criticism. This cannot possibly last. That section of the public to which the Company chiefly look for support is almost morbidly quick to form prejudices about lines of steamers, or individual vessels. This is natural. We most of us prefer to die in our beds, on *terra firma* to being suffocated at sea, by the failure of the inch of planking that separates passengers from eternity; and we do not care a farthing what individual Companies think when we select the vessel by which to send wives and children home. So, a very little in the way of adverse criticism, goes a long way with the public; and Companies who have a prudent regard for their own interests strive to avoid such criticism by giving no reasonable grounds for it, and by frankly and promptly replying to it when made. The British sea-going public have been stirred by Mr. Plimsoll, and some great casualities of late years, to feel suspicious about steamers; and steamer Companies can only hope to gain, and retain, the confidence of that public by exhibiting respect for public opinion, and a desire to meet critics, anonymous or otherwise, on the ground chosen by the latter. The British India Company are bidding in a plucky manner for a large share of the Canal passenger traffic; but it would be absurd to ask the public to believe that they have yet attained the level of efficiency that the P. and O. must be credited with. The competition is brisk, and fortune favours the brave. But fortune, as represented by the passenger public, may prove rather shy about favouring Companies that do not brave criticism, and "live it down." Our own course of action is as clear as the day, and we shall not be deterred from it by any menace. The public have a right, within certain limits, which we are not likely to allow to be trespassed, to ventilate their grievances about steamers in our columns, and we have no intention of permitting that right to be restricted out of deference to the abnormal sensitiveness of any Company, or any Agents.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A NIGHT'S RIDE ROUND STAMBOUL.

(From the "Times" special Correspondent.)

PERA, April 14.

THERE had been rain the other day from morning to evening, and as we sat after dinner in the dense smoke of the reading-room of Missirie's Hotel, the youngest of the party, who announced that "the rain was over and the Bosphorus was all a sheet of moonlight," suggested a ride—a ride by moonlight! a ride across the bridges! a ride round the walls of Stamboul! A happy thought! Two or three clapped their hands. One stood up, then another, then a whole brigade. The author of the scheme ran out. In half an hour he comes back. Our steeds are at the door. He has borrowed a cavass; he has thought of everything. We button up our coats; we mount. Good hardy nags, well-bred, unweary, and spirited, are to be had for hire at all hours of the day and till late at night at very corner of the Sultan's city and its suburbs. Better cattle to chose from than what had been summoned for us from the stand at Galata Serai the very stables of Dolmabatchah could hardly have provided. Their saddles were hard, and their amble puzzling at first, but their canter is as easy as the motion of a rocking chair, and there is no instance of any of these clever Arabs ever going down on their knees.

We were seven, and the leader of the Company and I, knee to knee, went first, as the youngest and oldest; two rising artists, one an Englishman and the other a Dane, followed close at our horses' tails. Next to them two Germans, one a doctor and one schoolmaster, the other a broad-shouldered baron, one of the glorious ubiquitous Uhlans of the French campaign. A cavass of the British Consulate, Hadji Aali, a swarthy young Albanian, closed the rear, his trusty scimitar clattering lustily at his left heel.

Right before the door of our hotel, across the famous Grand Rue de Pera, there is a narrow side street, through which we went down to the Petit Champ des Morts. We skirted this minor cemetery along the winding carriage-road, our ponies prancing and flounder...ing deep in the mud, delighted with the splash which soon flew up, pelting their ears and noses, and making their coats as well as ours one mass of clinging wet clay.

Almost at the outset a little mishap befell us. The horse which Hadji Aali rode was a big, brave, ambitious creature, who had seen better days as the Bey's charger in the wars, and resented the indignity of having to follow when he felt himself born to lead. At the first and second turning in the road he began plunging and rearing; at the third he fairly bolted, and, headless of the strong curb, which almost shattered his jaws, he came down the thoroughfare at a gallop, his rider vainly tugging at the reins till he was black in the face, and muttering something between his teeth which, let us hope, Allah did not hear. In this mad career the cavass's right knee came into rather too strong a collision with the German's left thigh, making the good Dominie roar like a bull of Bassan; whereupon the doctor's friend, dashed forth in pursuit of the helpless runaway, overtook him, laid hold of the unruly horse's rein, and, giving the man to understand that he was an old hand at the *manège*, and had not yet known the vicious brute he could not bring to his senses, he bade the Albanian alight and exchange seats with him.

To exchange seats in a sea of mud is as awkward a feat of the kind as to swap horses as you ford a river." The cavass, vexed with his horse and ashamed of himself, bewildered also by the wild pranks of his still fretting charger, flung himself rather clumsily from his saddle, and, catching his foot against sabre and stirrup, fell flat on his face, rolling over and over, "looking," as the German observed, "much as an object when he fetched himself up, with his fresh coating of dripping mud about him, as you could only compare to a sausage dipped in butter-sauce." The ex-Uhlan himself proved to be no idle boaster. He vaulted into the empty saddle, bestrode the rebel steed with a Jovelike majesty, put him through his paces with a masterly hand, and seemed to cast so thorough a spell over the animal, which a few curvets and plunges, he was as tame as a lamb, and fell into the ranks in front or rear of us, the bridle in the German's hand chafing him as little as a silken thread. The order of March was thus resumed, and presently, without any further accident, the cavalcade arrived at the Golden Horn, and paid toll at the bridge.

There are, as the reader knows, two wooden bridges across this harbour of Constantinople, without reckoning a third and a more solid and elegant structure which has long been ready for traffic, but which, owing to some of those hitches in which all things Turkish are apt to become entangled, is perhaps destined to rot on the spot before it be turned to any use. There is the Karakeui Bridge at the harbour entrance, and there is the old bridge about one mile further up towards the water-head. It was at this latter that we crossed, leaving the Pera-Galata suburb behind us, and entering Imperial Stamboul at the gate facing us. We went up at random, in zig-zag, through a mass of narrow streets, in single file, always at the top of our horses' speed, barely reining in as we stood before the Mosques of Mahomet II. and Sultan Selim, and threading at last the main thoroughfare—the Rue d'Adrianople—we went out at Edirne Capoussi, or Adrianople Gate. Hence, after halting for a few minutes to gaze at the village of Eyoob, and the Valley of the Sweet Waters of Europe, at the upper end of the Golden Horn, we turned to our left and cantered along the city walls, passed the city gates, the Cannon Gate, where the Turks came in, the walled-up gate, where the Turks expect to go out, and thus on and on to the Golden Gate and the Ruined Mole, where we had a boundless view of the Sea of Marmora; and thence riding round the whole circuit of the Castle of the Seven Towers, we soon fell in with the broad track of the City tramway, followed its line to Bajazet's Mosque and the Seraskierat, past St. Sophia, the Sublime Porte, and the Valide Mosque, till we came to and crossed the Karakeui Bridge, clambered up the Galata steps, and ended our journey in the Grand Rue de Pera, whence we had started.

It was half-past 9 when we left, and we reached home at half-past 2; a ride of five hours without any breathing time, except a few minutes at a shop in Galata for a cup of coffee on starting, and a somewhat longer stay for an oyster and pale ale supper at the Pera Restaurant after our arrival.

There was nothing along our progress that we had not again and again seen and wondered at in our rambles through the town and its neighbourhood. The novelty lay in the witching silence of those solemn late hours. Pera itself, so fussy and noisy and shrill as it is in the day time, becomes comparatively hushed after nightfall, and in spite of gas lights, glaring *cafés*, and hostelries, its main street was already nearly deserted as we turned our back upon it, and it gave absolutely no sign of life when we came back to it. But at every step we made in the outskirts of Galata, and on through the mean hovels and shops, wharves and warehouses at the water's edge, every trace of our or indoor existence vanished; no man's voice or even whisper broke the stillness of the air; and the tramp of our horses' hoofs on the wooden bridge sounded hollow and ominous, so ominous as to strike us dumb as we advanced, and tone down our buoyant spirits into something like harmony with that blank solitude. Within the walls of Stamboul, along those endless rows of jealously-closed windows, past the recesses of those securely-fastened house doors, the universal quiet was still more appalling; for the town was not buried in darkness, as in ordinary nights, but it bathed in that hoar moonlight almost as distinctly as it could bask in bright sunshine, and one wondered what gave he place that weird, forsaken look; one wondered what had become of the motley people who only four or five hours before swarmed in those streets, lounged in those shops, hustled one another in those bazaars. Now and then, indeed, as our horses clattered on the flinty pavement, a nightcapped head or yash macked face would darken the glass of a candle-lit casement, but it was instantly withdrawn as soon as the head-gear of the hated or despised *shap-kanus* hove in sight. Now and then, again, the portly figure of a belated Kaffedji in some lurking corner would fill the space between the half-closed shutters of his empty shop; but long before midnight even these last symptoms of animation had died off, and nothing stirred. Here and there, as we neared the barracks or stumbled on a guard-house, a sentry would suddenly emerge from the shade and make a grab at the bridle of the foremost horse, for we carried no lantern, and were, therefore, *en contravention;* but a word from our cavass made all things straight. The soldier fell back without further parley; and we suffered also no molestation from the weary old watchman whom we met in his rounds from time to time, but who, after scanning us, and satisfying himself at a glance as to who and what we were, did nothing but strike twice as fast, and thrice as loudly, his heavy iron-hooped staff on the pavement—that staff by which he intimates to thieves and burglars that he is there, and that he ...nt, and even now probably the greater ...housekeepers employ him in preference to ...o offer themselves for such situations. ..., no doubt, think that a domestic ser... vant who never drinks alcoholic liquors, who has no followers, and who does not want to be out of the house on Sunday afternoon and just when it is most inconvenient to be without him, must be indeed a treasure. John certainly has his good points as a man-of-all-work; but last an association should be formed, with disastrous results, to import Chinese domestic servants into England, I must warn those readers that ladies here complain as much of John's peculiar failings and faults as an English lady does of those of her maids. A bright, active, intelligent Chinaboy may be engaged at from £1 4s. to £2 a month wages besides board, but when he has been trained, and has learnt a little English, he wants his wages raised, for a competent Chinese servant of good character commands from £3 to £4 and even £5 a month, in addition to his board. A large number also find employment in the laundries kept by their countrymen, and of which there will be seen at least one in every block of houses, or square of say 150 yards in the city, and in each of these little shanties from eight to a dozen Chinamen are constantly at work ironing and "damping" the cloths by taking a mouthful of water from a basin on the ironing table and blowing it out in a fine spray over the linen. At this monotonous toil they may be found from daylight until long after midnight, for if the Chinaman has not the strength of the white man, he will labour with tireless perseverance, and in his shop, or when engaged on piece-work, will continue at a task for 14 or 15 hours a day. The Chinese also do all the work which is, I believe, in England technically called slop-making. They have learnt to use what they call the "needle-machine," and in a walk through the Chinese quarter one may see more than a dozen shops in which from 20 to 30 men are "running" sewing-machines and making-up trousers, overalls, and other garments for sailors' and working clothing dealers. The Chinese, again, are employed in the boot and shoe manufactories, of which there are 18 in the city, to sew the "uppers," the work of cutting and joining the soles to the tops being performed by white men. There are now seven or more shirt manufactories in the town, and in these, although white women are employed, the finest kind of sewing and embroidery is done by the Chinese workmen. According to official returns, there are 115 cigar factories in San Francisco, in which 94,650,000 cigars are made annually, and 3,480 men employed, of whom all but a few are Chinamen, who make from 4s. to 6s. a day, being paid one dollar a hundred, and making from 100 to 150 cigars a day. Two silk factories have been established—one of them for several years, and in this, the older of the two, no Chinese are employed, the managers being under the impression that the Chinamen are incapable of doing this delicate work as well as girls. This, however, is directly opposite to the experience of those who have employed the Chinese in other kinds of work, that it is probable there was either a prejudice against them or they were not taught intelligently. In the other silk factory, which has been recently opened, nearly 50 Chinamen are already employed, and a Chinaman to whom I was introduced told me he had a contract to engage 500 more at 31s. 25 a month for the mill. At the distance of a mile and a half from the centre of the town is one of the Missions to be found in many parts of California, and here a large woollen mill has been at work for 14 years. Since the factory was opened Chinamen have been employed in nearly every department—in sorting and washing the wool (of which by the way, a great deal still comes from our Australian Colonies, although the wool clip in this State last year yielded 40 million pounds), and in working the carding, spinning, and weaving machines. Most of the spinning and twisting machines, I noticed, were from the shops of English makers—Platt and others—while the weaving and carding-machines were American. In the weaving-room there were about a dozen American women at work, and I was told that the Chinamen watch them closley and keep just equal with them in the quantity of cloth they turn out. The Chinamen work in nearly all the departments by the piece, and, therefore, their earnings are proportionate to their skill and industry. The same system obtains in the payment of the whites in most of the departments in these mills. The earnings of the Chinese average from 3s. to 4s. and 5s. a day, the earnings of the white women and girls averaging from 5s. to 6s. In the weaving-room there were looms of English and American make, and the contrast between them in respect to the compactness and rapidity of action of the latter was almost as remarkable as that between the old Hoe press and the modern Walter cylinder machine; but I was told that British manufacturers had been slow to adopt the improvements made by their American rivals. In the rooms in which stockings, drawers, and "vests" were made, only white operatives were employed, and they earned from 6s. to 7s. a day. It may surprise some of your readers who can remember how few years have passed since this place was little more than a camp from which supplies were sent up the country to the gold mines, to learn that in these woollen mills, which, with the yards and other grounds cover a plot of 400,000 square feet, and in which 1,000 persons are at work, and 125,000 lbs. of cotton are annually used in the manufacture of blankets, cloth, and woollen under-clothing, &c., the value of the articles manufactured being about dlrs. 1,250,000 per annum. As many as 300 Chinamen find employment in this factory and 200 whites, and without the auxiliary labour of the Chinamen, it is said, it would have been impossible to find employment for the whites; in short, but for them, the mills would not now be in existence. These Chinamen are of the best class of workers, and there has been scarcely any trouble with them since the mills have been running. They have the character of being honest, as a rule, steady, regular, and manageable. There are quarters provided for them in which they live, shut off at night from the works. They have a foreman, and, what is, perhaps, a matter of greater importance, they have their own cook to prepare their food according to the most approved methods of the Chinese culinary art.

It is often asserted here that the Chinaman is an imitative animal only; that you may teach him to use a machine, and so long as it keeps in order he will work it very well; but that if anything goes wrong and an unforeseen difficulty has to be overcome, the Chinaman will be quite unequal to the emergency. This, as I learn from some who have had the best opportunities of seeing the Chinaman's powers as a workman, is not the fact. There is, for instance, in these woollen mills, a Chinaman who thoroughly understands the mechanism of one of the most complex machines in the place, and is quite able to put it to rights when, from any accident, it gets out of gear. In his own country innovations are discouraged, but through under the influence of the competition of Americans, the Chinaman shows unsuspected powers of invention. Not long since I saw a paragraph in one of the newspapers here to the effect that Chung Quan Wo of this city had secured a patent for fastening seamsin over-alls. Another direction in which he has shown his readiness to advance with modern ideas of progress is in the successful organization of Strikes. When lately the Chinese cigar manufacturers tried to lower the rate of pay by one dollar per thousand, the Chinamen, to about the number of thousand, struck, and forced their employers to return to the old rates of payment.

The white labourer and the capitalist are irreconcilably at variance over this question of the employment of Chinese labour. Of course the capitalists have no natural predilection for Chinamen, and they would not take them in preference to white people if they could get white boys and girls and men and women possessed of the same capabilities and good qualities to work for the same wages. The greatest difficulty, I have heard from various sources, is with the white boys. They are unreasonable and ungovernable, as the foreman of some works said to me, "perfect devils," though the girls, he said, are orderly, well-behaved, intelligent, and, in short, excellent "hands." The principal cause of the trouble seems to be that the parents, earning high wages, would rather keep their children in idleness than compel them to work at such rates as manufacturers could afford to pay them for the work now performed by Chinamen. Here is one case, which may be taken as representative of several I have heard:—A man with a family had been out of work for some time, and begged a former employer to give one of his boys employment. The lad was engaged, and went to work for two or three days, then absented himself without leave. The father was called in and asked why the boy was away. "Well," said he, "the fact is he won't come any longer, because he doesn't like getting up so early." It is not surprising that in the circumstances people here are complaining of the frequent acts of violence and awlessness perpetrated by gangs of youths who are growing up accustomed to no occupation, but idling at the street corners and getting into trouble with the police. In short, without Chinese labour the nesbent manufactories of California could not compete with those of the Eastern States, where fuel is comparatively abundant and white labour much cheaper.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

(From an occasional Correspondent of the "Times.")

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.

NOT very long ago a large cartoon—I believe one of Nast's—was republished, representing a Chinaman and an Irishman swallowing Uncle Sam. A capacious-mouthed Milesian has got the American's head in his teeth, the Chinaman has the feet. To read the vaticinations and warnings of some of the journals here, one would think the danger to be that the Chinaman will devour the greater part of the luckless American, and that a new race will hold possession of this favoured land. There are, in fact, very practical grounds of objection to the Chinese immigration. The Chinaman does not subscribe for the daily paper; he does not drink in the saloons, nor deal with the American retail traders; in short, it is said he does not spend his money here, but when he has hoarded up a little competence he goes back to his native country to pass the rest of his days in the land he never ceases to love. But, worse than all this in the eyes of the multitude, he lowers the rate of wages, and in the manufacturing many of the industries of the country entirely into his hands, driving out of the field the dearer competing white labourer. Finally, it is asserted that on account of his general habits he is not a desirable citizen. Of course, it is untrue that they do not spend any money here. Most of them, for instance, wear tunics and trousers of American woollen and cotton cloth; these hats are manufactured in this country, and so are other portions of their dress; they pay rent to the American owners of their lodging-houses and "stores;" they pay taxes on the tobacco and opium they smoke, and on the tea they drink; the pork, of which they consume large quantities, is American fed; and the freight on all the articles of food—the rice, dried fish and fish glue, preserved fruits, wines, and other delicacies imported from China for the wealthier epicures among them—goes into American pockets. The people who make this objection to the Chinamen seem to forget that it is not the consumers, but the producers, who increase the wealth of a State, and that the great usefulness of the Chinaman results from his producing far more than he consumes. There can be little doubt that California owes the surprising rapidity of her growth and prosperity in a great measure to the Chinaman she now despises and wants to get rid of. It was the Chinaman who laid the railways, who dug out the canals, made the roads, and helped to till the land when white men could not be got to do such work at wages that it would have been possible to pay them. On the farms, in the vineyards and the hop-gardens, in the orange groves of the Southern part of the State, on the tobacco plantations, and in the valleys where it has been discovered that the cotton-plant may be successfully cultivated, the Chinaman will be found toiling from sunrise to sunset. The market-gardens in the suburbs of this city are in the hands of Chinamen, or of Italians, who in this work compete successfully with the former, and the plots of ground of both races are marvels of careful husbandry. Wooden conduits, on trestles, carry the water raised by windmills from wells to every part of the garden, and the Chinaman, not content with this general irrigation, waters every particular cabbage and lettuce, watering-pot in hand, and washes it as painstakingly as if it were some rare and costly exotic. His reward is great in the size and healthiness of the vegetables he raises. There are upwards of 200 Chinese pedlars in the town, who make a living by carrying round and selling the produce of these Chinese market-gardens.

In the early days, I am told, the Chinaman was welcomed; every helping hand was wanted to build up the young State, and labourers were scarce. But times have changed. There are now about three-quarters of a million of people in the States, and nearly 200,000 in this city, and a stream of white emigrants is steadily pouring in from the Eastern State of the Union and from Europe. Many of those who come are mechanics and persons skilled in various industries, and besides seeking employment for themselves they want to get work for their sons and daughters. They are disappointed to find that many, if not most, of the manufactories and workshops are filled with Chinese, and that nearly all the light work which their children might learn to do is in the hands of a race whose language they cannot understand, and whose appearance, customs, and way of living seem to them barbarous and disgusting. While, especially since the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, great numbers have taken Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man," the Chinamen have as persistently been coming East. Since the beginning of the year 1853, and up to the end of last year, about 150,000 have landed on this coast. During that time 77,000 have returned to China, and in estimating the number here now allowance must be made for deaths. In San Francisco the Health Officer estimated the death-rate among the Chinese to be as high as 33·7 per 1,000 in 1872-3, and 32·1 per 1,000 in 1873-4. The exact number of the Chinese in the city is not known, and it is probable that his estimate of the death-rate among these people is too high, although the mortality is undoubtedly very great in the overcrowded filthy lodging-houses and underground cellars of the Chinese quarters which, like the rest of the city, is ill-drained and free from any interference of sanitary authorities. In the smaller towns and in the country the proportion of deaths must be less; and from various estimates I have heard I should judge that there are at present about 90,000 Chinamen living on this coast, of whom between 60,000 and 70,000 are in California, and the remainder are distributed in Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, and the other States and territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains. The estimates of the number in this city vary from 20,060 to 25,000, and these, with the exception of about 4,000 women and 450 men who are in business on their own account as merchants, restaurateurs, shopkeepers, cigar manufacturers, manufacturers of thwares, boots, slippers, clothing, &c., are all workers. It is in this town that the effect of their competition is most sharply felt at this moment, but manufactories are springing up throughout the State, and as the towns and the number of industries increase the Chinaman will become an object of jealousy and detestation to greater and greater numbers who consider him the obstacle to their getting higher wages.

"John" is still the Californian domestic servant; he is cook, house servant, scullery-man, parlour servant, and laundry-man. For a long time he was the only

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